THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1239.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

For Sale,

The finest Old Madeira and Sherry
WINE,
In Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Also, a few hundred bushels
CADIZ SALT.
BROWN, RIVES & Co.
Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.
N. B.—Wanted to purchase, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next. two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.
July 24th, 1804. tf

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the "stock held in this institution be issued under "the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares "held herein be transferable by indorsement or assignment, and that all the shares standing in the "name of any stockholder shall be transferred in "the books of this company to the person or persons producing the scrip or evidence of such shares "regularly endorsed or assigned.

"RESOLVED, That the president of the bank "at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all "stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city "of Richmond on the first Monday in September "next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, "rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary "for the government of the institution; and considering other subjects important to its interest."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.
Teste, Wm. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requested to attend a general meeting at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.
AB'M. B. VENABLE, President.

A Petition

WILL be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass a law authorising the proprietors of the Ferry across Staunton River, know by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the said river, at some suitable and convenient place contiguous to said ferry.
August 9th 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, surviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.
AGAINST
John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Precilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderson and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & devisees of John McKeand, deceased; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the said John McKeand, dec. Defts.
In Chancery.

ROBERT West is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this suit; and the cause coming on by consent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the answers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforesaid, and the proceedings in a suit at law in this court, brought by the complainants against the defendant Watt as executor aforesaid, which judgment was obtained at the December session 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expose to sale at public auction, together or separately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the small TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in trust to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of sale shall have been advertised four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newspapers; the terms of sale to be one third in cash, and the remaining two thirds payable in instalments with legal interest from the day of sale; the first instalment to be paid twelve months, and the second in two years from the day of sale; the purchasers to give bonds for the said two instalments, and in default of payment to be again sold by the said commissioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the respective purchasers: And it is further ordered, that the said commissioners who may act do from the proceeds of the sales hereby first directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty-one cents, with interest on two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars sixty-six cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a statement among the exhibits, and the costs of this suit, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the sale, to be brought into court, subject to such order as may hereafter be made concerning the same; the monies first raised by the sale to be applied to the satisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that such of the commissioners as may act convey to the purchasers, terms of this decree, and the proceedings to the court.
A Copy—Teste,
[illegible] C.
Richmond, August 25, 1804.

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree, we shall expose to sale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premises in the city of Richmond.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 2d of August, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Discount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the first Teller shall be allowed "$1200; second Teller $900; Discount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teste,
WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be tho't too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to
DUNCAN CAMERON.
Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherst, to me, for the purpose of securing a debt therein specified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminster, I will, on Thursday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling house of the said Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for* READY CASH,

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horses several head of Cattle, and sundry articles of Household Furniture, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt with Interest and the expence attending this trust.
RICHARD POWELL.
Warminster, August 1st, 1804. 5w

200 Hogsheads Tobacco wanted

on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,
Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ship early to sea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ship warranted to sail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ship, built of teek wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to
BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond*,
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Petersburg*,
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk*.
Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

For Glasgow,

The British ship JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, master, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will sail by the first proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK:
Who offer for sale on board said ship,
10,000 bushels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.
Petersburg, 6th August, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore* the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
May 15th, 1804. 1aw12w

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.
Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.
July 17th, 1804.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says, that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.
Richmond, June 20, 1804. 1aw4w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN
Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*
AND
Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.
8w.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Callaway, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Matthew Dobson & Joshua Dobson, administrators of John Dobson, deceased, Defendants } In Chancery, upon an injunction.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harrison, deceased, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Weltham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Frank-Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; [illegible] and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lates; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to
JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.
March 24th, 1804. w4m.
P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.
Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Roberts, Plaintiff,
AND
Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec. *Plts.*
AND
James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased, *Defts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

BOSTON, August 15.
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Since Saturday there have been several arrivals from Europe in this and the neighboring ports.—Though they have brought accounts a few days later than before received, they do not furnish any political novelty of importance.

The clouds which had been observed to be rising in the northern latitudes of Europe, remained stationary. The effects of the remonstrance of Russia, and the spirited note of Sweden to the Germanic Diet, on the subject of French aggression, in the seizure of the Duke of Enghein, were daily expected to be unfolded. The diet, or congress, of the empire, had had the subject before them, and had appointed a day (June 18th) for a decision.—It was not known what answer the emperor Napoleon had returned to the note of his brother of Russia; but it is said to be laconic and imperious; and public expectation was on tip toe for the result. It may be added, that the Russian ambassador had left Paris, and the French ambassador had quitted Petersburg—each leaving a charge des affaires—and that all the Russians who had been in Paris for some time, were retiring as fast as they could get away.—Doubtless, they recollect the fate of the English detained in France.

Austria and her neighbors appeared too anxious for the repose of peace to resent any moderate injuries, or to oppose any usurpations in France. They appeared to respect the Hercules who has destroyed the snakes of democracy and republicanism, more than the Bourbons, from whose imbecility they were permitted to engender and gain strength in Europe.

The state of political affairs in Great Britain, was (June 20th) far from being settled.—The Prince of Wales held daily conferences with, and was giving public entertainments to, the leading characters who had arrayed themselves in opposition to Mr. Pitt. Among them we see the names of Lord Greenville, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Windham. The king's physicians had unanimously recommended the seclusion of his majesty from the noise and fatigue of public business; and a regency, in the person of the *Heir Apparent*, was talked of. In this case a change in the administration would certainly take place; but Mr. Pitt, it was expected, would be continued "the pilot to weather the storm." It may be considered as indicative of some change, that Mr. Fox and his party, and Mr. Addington, had seceded from their opposition to Mr. Pitt's favorite measure. We have also observed, that the language of the administration in France, since she has been created a monarchy, has been less severe towards Great Britain than heretofore; and that the Prince of Wales had recently interposed his influence to prevent the exhibition in London of a mock coronation *Emperor of the Gulls*. We have collated these particulars; and leave our readers to prognosticate therefrom the approaching weather in Europe.

Accounts from Spain, to the 24th June, contradict the report of an engagement between the French and English off Toulon. The report originated in this circumstance:—The French fleet from Toulon followed a decoy English 74, and a frigate, round the islands off Toulon harbor, and exchanged a few shot with them; but on the English fleet appearing in sight, they returned into port. The French (Toulon) fleet was composed of eight sail of the line; the English, twelve.

It was reported at Genoa (May 25th) that the British consul at Tripoli was likely to succeed in mediating a peace between the United States and that regency; the only remaining obstacle, being the *quantity of the tribute money* to be paid by the United States. We believe the report to be still a favorite one—"Millions for defence; but not a cent for a tribute."

This day, his imperial majesty, Napoleon, emperor of the French, enters his 36th year. He was born at Calvi, in Corsica, August 15, 1769. He is married, but has no issue.

The emperor of the French has four brothers and four sisters living, and all married. His eldest brother, M. Lucien Bonaparte, resides in Rome; his second brother is his imperial highness Prince Joseph, grand elector; his third brother is his imperial highness Prince Louis, constable of the empire; his fourth brother is M. Jerome Bonaparte, now residing in the United States. His sisters are Baschathi, Madame Santa Cruce, Madame Murat, and the Princess Borghese, (if we mistake not) formerly Madame Le Clerc, and lately married to an Italian prince, nephew to Pope Pius VII.

The emperor's mother, and uncle, Cardinal Reisch, also reside at Rome. The latter is minister of France to the Holy See.

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The Virginia Gazette

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS;

SIR,

A gentleman now living in America, and one who has moved in a large circle in the prime of life, whose neck has been adorned in the city of London with the golden chain, who was the correspondent of the great Ld. Chatham, and who has been employed by the cabinet and ambassadors of America on various occasions, has done me the favor to make to me the following communication.—Supposing Gerrard Hamilton to be still living, (who has been dead some years) he says—"I feel some delicacy in declaring the grounds on which I have many years known him to be the author of Junius. This has been founded on the declaration of Thomas Pitt, afterwards Ld. Camelford, who by covenant always returned Hamilton for old Sarum at the price of 4000 guineas for each seven years. Mr. Pitt kept his cash at my bank, and put great confidence in my honor and good faith—he has repeatedly told me, that Hamilton wrote Junius.

"Edmund Burke, who called more than once on the secretary of state on my behalf, when confined in the Tower, has frequently assured me, that he knew Mr. Hamilton's language and sentiments too well to have a doubt, and that no other man in Great Britain could write them—they were educated at the same school.

"But I have still better ground for my belief from a conversation with the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood* in Sept. 1775, having been there on a shooting party for a fortnight; Ld. George Lenox was present, I believe, when the Duke stated the circumstance, or was at least made acquainted with it. It must be observed, that this was at a time when the Duke opposed the American war, and that we were nearly allied in our efforts to prevent it. Mr. Hamilton called on the Duke in London one morning to breakfast. The newspapers were on the table. The printer had announced Junius the day before for that day's paper. Hamilton said, "My Lord Duke, have you read Junius to-day?" The Duke replied, "I have just received the papers, but have not read them: what is the subject of the letter?" Hamilton then repeated the purport of the whole letter. Well, said the Duke, I always knew your abilities, but had *no proof* as to the honor these letters do you—here, read—you will see that Mr. Woodfall has postponed your letter (which he has just repeated) 'till to-morrow—I wish you joy and will not betray you. The next morning, when the letter appeared, it was precisely the same that Mr. Hamilton had repeated the day before." From the above authority, I leave it to any candid man to say, whether a doubt remain, now, who was the author of these celebrated letters, and whether any one can, after this, ascribe them to the pen of General Lee. I had heard this anecdote myself many years ago, and that it happened at the Duke of Richmond's; but I never *knew* it, before I obtained the paper I have just transcribed.

You may remember a letter written by R. W. to Mr. Rodney last March twelve-month, which you published; let any one read that, and the authority of General Lee himself that Hamilton was the author, and I am sure it will settle the public mind on this fact.

I will again relate the anecdote.—One morning General Lee called on Lord Thanet and rode out with him in Hyde Park. "Lee," says he, "Hamilton is the author of Junius, I am sure—the other day, when with me, he made use of this marked expression: "My Lord, take it from me, that honor and honesty are no longer tickets of admission at the court of St. James's." In a few days afterwards, in the famous letter to Ld. Mansfield on the bailment of Eyre, I read the very words almost—"a man of honor has no ticket of admission at St. James's." I was convinced (added Ld. Thanet) from that circumstance, and that period, that no other person than Hamilton was the author of these letters." General Lee, when he repeated to me this conversation, was under the same conviction with Lord Thanet.

A CORRESPONDENT.

* Goodwood is his Grace's seat in Sussex.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The BANK of VIRGINIA—defended.

No. II.

(The first number of the second series of CANDIDUS was published about the last of June—An unexpected event prevented the writer from proceeding in his intended course—and he is now diverted from it by the attention which seems necessary to the extracts of two letters relating to the bank of Virginia, which were published in this paper on the 15th inst. After they shall be answered, the writer will resume those considerations which have been suspended. This duty shall be executed with much brevity.)

—

In the Virginia Gazette of the 15th inst. two extracts of letters, concerning the Bank of Virginia, have been published. Whether they were written in this city, as some conjecture, or elsewhere,* is of no consequence. They have been read by the public, and as they are calculated to deceive all such as do not possess ample means of information, it appears to be necessary to counteract the errors which they contain. It is impossible for me to express how much I conceive the future prosperity of the people of Virginia to depend upon the success of the bank, the credit of which is so severely attacked in these extracts. Of course, as much as I feel an interest in the prosperity of my country, so much do I feel it a duty to afford my feeble aid to promote the success and support the credit of the bank.

Believing, as I do, that the charter of the bank of Virginia, notwithstanding it wants perfection, is the best calculated to insure profits to the stockholders of any other which I have ever examined, it surprises me greatly that so many men of respectable understandings should put themselves into the ranks of opposition. Upon a former occasion, the writer of this endeavored to analyze the various motives for opposition which might exist with particular individuals; almost all of which were traced with ease to personal interests, and for all an apology was offered.

It was expected that other motives would excite other opponents, and the extracts now under consideration shew that other descriptions have appeared, which shall also be noticed. It appears to me that the extracts which have been just alluded to, were written, either by persons who are desirous to purchase shares in the bank, or by those who have been disappointed in the elections of the directors and officers: they no doubt have an excuse whereby they justify it to their consciences, to utter calumnies, which have no other authority or recommendation than their own schemes or vengeance. They altogether forget the general utility, and are willing to sacrifice the happiness and prosperity of a whole people, and retard the rising greatness of a country, to gratify sordid or vindictive passions, and matching over the decrees of truth and the statutes of justice, they, in attempting to sacrifice the rights of humanity, immolate their own characters.

When the data, upon which these letter writers draw their conclusions, are examined, these accusations will be self-evident. It is possible, as some believe, that they have been written by native or adopted sons of Virginia. Let us not suppose it impossible. All nations and ages have produced patricides and traitors—Jesus Christ had his Judas—America had her Arnold—and we have no right to presume that there may not rise up, as occasions occur, other Judases and Arnolds, whose efforts will make them more or less conspicuous, according to the theatres upon which they may act.

In order to give my readers an opportunity of judging with impartiality, I shall draw their attention to some of the expressions which are contained in the extracts—the first of which is as follows:

...*not to be established at Annapolis, with a capital of $1,500,000, and another is to be set up on the 5th of next month, under the auspices of a number of federal gentlemen, at Alexandria, with a capital of $500,000. These banks are avowedly erected in opposition to your bank in Virginia.*"

Long experience affords ample proof, that the northern people view with alarm every public measure which has a tendency to elevate the people of Virginia to the rank of rational beings. The erroneous and fatal prejudices of the Virginians, against commercial institutions and commercial men, have compelled many of the merchants to become retailers for the northern importers. The circulating medium of the country being too small for the internal wants, and the general distrust proceeding from the delays in the recovery of debts, have introduced a species of barter or traffic between the retailers and consumers, which have tended to give the northern merchants the controul over a great part of the produce of this state, by means of the controul which they have over the retailers. As long as these evils may exist, it is evident that the same system will be continued—and no less evident that there can be no substantial change until the commonwealth of Virginia shall adopt and support a system of banking and patronage to merchants, instead of delusive and destructive prejudices. One of these necessary and important events was accomplished in some degree at the last session of the Virginia legislature. A charter was then granted for the establishment of a bank—and the extract before us says, that two banks, one at Annapolis and another at Alexandria, *are avowedly erected in opposition to the bank of Virginia.* Now, admitting this to be true, I shall be glad to know what insult or injury these schemers have received from the people or the government of Virginia, to authorise this unfriendly and unneighborly opposition? Do the schemers believe that the Virginians are not as much entitled to enjoy the advantages of their own country, as the people of Annapolis or of any other town? Or do they presume that the Virginians will not perceive that their whole state is much more capable of supporting a bank than either of the towns of Alexandria or Annapolis?

"*Your choice of directors has not tended in any manner to raise its credit. Planters and farmers, know very little of such institutions.*"

In making this attack upon the directors of the bank of Virginia, the writer has not allowed, due weight, to certain important pre-existing circumstances, which are well known in the city of Richmond, and which, no doubt, had an influence in the choice of the directors: although the election is not altogether satisfactory to the writer of this, yet, with a full knowledge of the facts alluded to, it was a duty which the stockholders owed to themselves, as well as to the community, to secure a substantial influence in the hands of independent land holders: although the explanations which I am about to make, will not afford a new idea to many readers, yet there are others who will derive information, and all will see that our calumniator either does not or will not understand the subject.

I well know it is pretended, that the bank of Virginia will not be judiciously managed, because the directors are not altogether merchants; that the profits will be small, and that therefore the stock will sell at less than par—that the bank is converted into a democratic job, with many other remarks, which are equally indecorous and unjust. Notwithstanding this clamor, out of the fourteen directors, seven are merchants of the first respectability, and there are only five who come under the denomination of planters and farmers.

Among the farmers who are elected as directors, there are several who neither are, or probably ever will be, engaged in other transactions with the bank, except to examine into the proceedings, give their votes, and draw their dividends. They are all men of independent fortunes and sentiments, who will treat the illiberal calumnies of their defamers with the most contemptuous silence. Quite satisfied with the justification of their own consciences, and the approbation of their constituents, they will entertain no other regret or care for such remarks, than as they may deceive the community, and thereby lessen the general utility of the institution.

Every body in the vicinity of Richmond knows well, that there is not an individual of those now alluded to, who will give a vote which his conscience will not justify; and as they are all largely interested in the bank, it will be presumed that their votes upon all occasions will be dictated by the general interest of the institution—otherwise their own capitals will be unprofitable.

If these gentlemen should enter into large dealings which would require the aid of the bank, to a much greater extent than the value of their shares, then they might be willing to lessen the profits, upon their shares, provided they could get greater advantages by the use of their credit, procured by the influence of those shares, in the bank. The dividends would be regarded as a secondary object, and it might happen that a director, who a little while before had devoted the whole energies of his mind to promote the interest of the bank, would now devote his thoughts to objects which would produce individual gain, and would retain no greater interest in the bank than what appeared sufficient to preserve his influence and secure his election. Such is the general practice of merchants. They know that a cash capital is of more consequence to their trade than the customary dividends on bank shares, and they are successful in their schemes, when the employment of two or three thousand dollars in the stock of the company, will secure a credit and controul over five or six times the amount from the bank. Nor will they have any cause for complaint, if the capitals which they employ in bank shares should produce less than legal interest, provided they can make 20 or 25 per cent. on five times as much which they have borrowed from the bank.

If there should be a majority of directors such as these, their own interest might prompt them to form a combination to lend to each other to an unreasonable and dangerous extent, and of course be obliged to refuse loans to others who were equally trust-worthy. Common report says, that a practice of this sort prevailed in a neighboring bank, to so great a degree, that the holder of a note for 6 or 700 dollars, which was executed by one of the directors and indorsed by another, was refused a discount, by the votes of *these conscientious directors*, on the same day when they very liberally lent ten thousand dollars out of the bank to each other. If this be true, it is an act of depravity too glaring to merit a comment: and it must be evident, if there had been among the directors five or six substantial independent farmers and planters, such as are among the directors of the Virginia bank, that no two directors would have been permitted to act so dishonorably.

It is also well known that the merchants of the principal towns either were, or pretended to be, enemies to the establishment of the bank of Virginia. It is even reported that some of them employed emissaries to excite a popular discontent against the bank in the interior country, so as to prevent the rich farmers and planters from employing their funds and credit in its establishment, well knowing that if the country people could be kept back, either that the bank would not be established, or that it would fall altogether under their controul; so that such combinations as those just alluded to might be easily executed. These schemes were totally defeated. The planters and farmers saw that a bank was necessary, and that the constitution, though not perfect, was good—and whether from patriotism, interest or opposition, is unimportant—they came forward with a zeal which bordered on enthusiasm, and to such a degree, that all the shares would have been taken by them alone, provided they had not found zealous competitors among those who, a few days before, were active partizans in the ranks of opposition.

These well known and important facts were sufficient to excite the jealousy and enquiry of the agricultural adventurers. It was not necessary to ascertain the particular motives of individuals. Enough had been seen to justify alarm and distrust—and the natural course of human passions would increase and multiply the causes of suspicion in the proportion as the mind was incapable of ascertaining the truth. Under such circumstances, was it not natural for those who had been disappointed in getting the shares which they wanted, and in the first dawnings of the institution, to withhold their confidence from those who seemed to have deprived them of their birth-rights? Would they at once give the entire controul of their money to those persons by whom they then thought that they had been deceived and injured? The event proved their sentiments. They elected some persons whose interests and feelings were like their own; well knowing that although their measures might not at once have a tendency to produce large dividends, they would secure the capital, and in the progress of events, might have opportunities to understand all the mysteries of banking.—They would be also able to learn, the merits and demerits of the individuals, who might be candidates for credit or for office.

Such were the causes which induced the agricultural stockholders to form a combination previous to the election of directors. Common prudence directed that they should elect a sufficient number of their own class to secure their own interest, confiding that those who might be elected would exert all their faculties to render the institution as secure and as profitable as possible. If the events which had been alluded to had not happened: if the merchants had adopted a conciliatory and liberal conduct at the beginning—if they had convinced the agricultural adventurers that they were desirous to contribute to the establishment of a bank, and would bear with the evils which the charter afforded, until they could be remedied, then it is most likely the directors would have been chosen from that description of adventurers alone. And there is as little doubt, when the angry and jealous passions have subsided—when the stockholders feel a common interest, they will consult that interest without regarding the occupation, political or religious tenets of each other. The question will be,—Is the candidate qualified—is he trust-worthy?

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

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* To remove any doubt which may be entertained by Candidus, (or any other person,) we can assure him, that the extracts of letters to which he alludes, were not written in this city, but at a considerable distance from this.

(VIR. GAZ.)

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND REPUBLICAN.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS MADE,

AND

Old Ones Repaired, Tinkered, and Mended!!

The subscribers, and their associates, respectfully inform the good people of the several States in the Union, that they have long noticed, with a mixture of surprise and regret, that, till within a few years past, no effectual preservatives have been provided for the several nations, States, or bodies politic, which exist in the world. They every day are announced to their fellow-citizens, infallible remedies against all diseases which tend to destroy human life; and the apothecary's shops are filled with the various new discovered medicines, to effect that important object. Thus all the maladies which have afflicted the human race, from the most dreadful apoplexy down to a simple toothache, or a ring worm, may be radically removed by Hamilton's *Elixir of Life;* Solomon's *Cordial Balm of Gilead;* Simer's *Restorative Balsom of Life;* Richard Lee's *Indian Vegetable Specific;* Wheaton's *Genuine Patent Bitters;* Hahn's *Genuine German Carnplaster;* Perkins' *Tractors; Sovereign Ointment for the Itch;* Hamilton's *Worm Lozenges;* or Dr. Northrup's *bitters.* In the midst of these astonishing inventions, so well calculated to promote the immortality of the body, and render it perfect, little is done towards curing the diseases of the body politic, and giving to *that* similar perfection.

Are there not diseases in every society and government, very alarming, and which tend to destroy the happiness of the people? Who has not witnessed and lamented the apoplexy of anarchy; the obstinate gout of aristocracy; the fever of republicanism; the gripes of democracy; and the universal debility of monarchy? And who is ignorant that many of these maladies are to be ascribed to certain well known causes, which exist in every body politic; such as St. Anthony's fire, St. Vitus's dance, salt rheum, tetters and ringworms, which are justly denominated AN ITCH FOR POPULARITY.

Impressed with these ideas, and, with a view to render the people, whom they affectionately love, as happy in their political condition, as any of the aforesaid medicines can, as to their health; the subscribers and their associates have established a

CONSTITUTION MANUFACTORY,

AT THE JAIL IN HARTFORD.

To be kept in their Caucus Chamber at the sign of the *Guillotine;* where any State may, on the shortest notice, find a Constitution ready made, or procure one to be completely & exactly suited to their conditions: and where also an old Constitution, or Charter, or part of a Constitution, may be new set, repaired or tinkered, so as to confer on the people for whom it is designed, perpetual peace, happiness and immortal vigour.

The public are also respectfully informed, that the acting Partners of this great concern, are THOMAS PAINE, lately from France, who has visited every part of that *blessed republic*, and seen and minutely examined all the Manufactories of Constitutions under the direction of Abbe Seyes; and that the other is ABRAHAM TINKER, of New-Haven, who can give full proof of his skill in this glorious *science*, to any candid enquirer; and who, on the 11th of May last, developed, in an oration, some of the leading principles on this subject. To prevent all deception and fraud in spurious Constitutions, they inform the public, that no Constitution will be considered as genuine, unless there appear on it, in the hand-writing of the said Abraham Tinker, the following inscription:

At the sign of the Guillotine—
Liberty and Equality—
Paine, Tinker, & Co. one and indivisible.

They also aver, that in any Constitution which they may make, or repair, or sanction by the foresaid inscription, there cannot be found any particle of, allusion to divine revelation; but that the same are free from even the appearance of religion. This they deem necessary to state, lest some of their brethren might fear the horrors of priesthood.

To leave no doubt in the minds of the public, they assure them, that their skill was derived from the most eminent artists in France; and as proof of the blessed and glorious effects of their labors, and of similar institutions, they subjoin the following Certificates from the most respectable of the human race; and are, with the highest affection for the people,

Their most devoted and humble servants,
PAINE, TINKER, & CO.

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No. 1.

I, ABBE SEYES, resident in the Republic of France, certify, that Paine, Tinker, & Co. of the United States of America, are in possession of the most useful and renowned art of making, mending and tinkering Constitutions, as practised in this republic with the most unbounded success, for the last twelve years.

(Signed) ABBE SEYES.

Paris, 28th Floreal—Year of Liberty and Equality 11.

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No. 2.

I, LEVEY LINCOLN, Attorney-General of the United States, certify, that the Constitution of the United States labored under a difficulty from its birth; and that, upon application to Paine, Tinker & Co. they repaired it with perfect ease; so that it is now entirely whole and sound in every part; and, for aught appears, the present arrangement will last during the life of the President.

(Signed) L. L. (L. S.)

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No. 3.

I, ARTHUR FENNER, Governor of the state of Rhode-Island, certify, that the Constitution of the United States, when it first appeared in this state, had *two heads*, which was considered as an incurable evil—that Paine, Tinker, & Co. have repaired it to our entire satisfaction.

A. F. Governor.

In the reign of the year of Virtue, 4.

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No. 4.

I, ROBESPIERRE, lately of France, in the upper regions, solemnly swear, that during a few of the last years of my residence upon earth, one of the new constitutions, models of which are now in possession of Paine, Tinker, & Co. was used by me and my associates, with the most surprising success, and would have remained so to this day, had not a few evil minded persons cut off my head with the guillotine; and that I should deem one of those constitutions an admirable remedy for the disorders of these regions.

(Signed) ROBESPIERRE.

Sworn to before me,
MARAT, Notary Public of the Infernal Region.

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No. 5.

I, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Emperor of the French, certify, that on my return from Egypt, a few days ago, I found the body politic of France sorely afflicted with the grippes of democracy, and rapidly hastening to the apoplexy of anarchy; that I applied a constitution similar to that now used by Paine, Tinker, & Co. and the disease entirely subsided; that I afterwards infused a little more strength in it, and it has now become eternal in me and my family, to the destruction of the "caprice of elections," and to the everlasting prevalence of "liberty and equality.

Year 11. N. BONAPARTE.

Nota Bene.—Specimens of the above models of Constitutions are entrusted to Isaac Hillard, of Reading, in Fairfield county, to John T. Peters, Esq. of Hebron, in Tolland county; and to a number of fourth and fifth-rate lawyers, who, having no great professional business, have offered their services for the good of the people.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court-House (Virginia) to his friend in Frederick-Town (Md.) dated July 30, 1804.

"We have for 12 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky that the Church mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet; after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom, so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance. This, I suppose, was occasioned by the burning of the stone coal which is in the mountain.

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MARRIED—on Monday the 20th instant, Mr. THOMAS WINSTON, merchant, to Miss ANNE A. TINSLEY, eldest daughter of Major John Tinsley—both of the town of Columbia.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

Yesterday a committee of the Missionary Society, consisting principally of distinguished clergymen, had an interview at the city hotel, with the chief of the Osage tribe of Indians, now in this city, to whom they presented a Bible, together with an address, the object of which was to inform them, that this *good book* contained the will and the laws of the GREAT SPIRIT. The king, in reply to the committee, assured them that he received the present with great thankfulness—that he would convey it to his nation, and preserve it with care; but as neither he nor his people could read it, he begged that some good white man might be sent to instruct them; that hitherto he had been blind, but his eyes were opened: that he saw we were a great and good people, and he hoped we would always live in friendship together.

The natives of the Osage Tribe take their departure this day for West Point. After visiting that post, they return, it is said, to the city of Washington by the way of Philadelphia, and thence home.

Died, on Monday evening last, of a nervous fever, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, printer and publisher of the Weekly Museum. He has left a wife and six young children.

August 16.

His Imperial Highness, BONAPARTE, *Emperor of the French.*—Nothing, at present, on the theatre of Europe, engrosses so much of the public attention, as the career of this astonishing man. From a private citizen, he has risen to imperial dignity, amidst the storms of faction and the workings of rebellion. When we recollect the sentiments of the French people, at the dawn of their revolution, and contrast them with their present ideas of government, we are lost in astonishment, and wonder at the fickleness of man. Not contented with an hereditary government, and determined to crush the family of the Bourbons, they, in the year 1793, became infatuated with an ardent and zealous love of liberty, and rebelled against the king, the constitution, and the laws. Blind infatuation! Urged on by such men as Robespierre, and misled by the very wretches who have since betrayed them,

they forgot that they were men, and stifled in their bosoms every principle of justice—every feeling of humanity. The sixteenth Louis, and thousands of his countrymen, were devoted to the guillotine, and made to terminate, on the scaffold, their days of misery, and of woe. In short, the whole country became a revolutionary banditti, and rapine and desolution were literally the order of the day.

Such was the condition of France, while practising her short-lived system of liberty and equality. Tired of this, and knowing, from experience, that a republican form of government would not unite the dispositions of twenty-four millions of people, her petty magistrates have vested, in Bonaparte and his race, imperial power, and have thus tarnished the honor of France, and annihilated, at a blow, the freedom of her inhabitants.

A late publication enables us to sketch the following outlines of the life of Bonaparte. He was born in the year 1769, and received his education at the free-school of Autrin, and from thence was removed to the Royal Military Academy of Brienne. At an early age, he received a commission in the artillery at Paris. His conduct in the beginning of the revolution, was marked with cruelty and bloodshed. In the year 1793, he signalized himself at Toulon. In concert with that arch fiend Barras, and the detestable Ferron, he collected together about 1500 Toulonese, accused of having favored the royalists, and massacred them all in the public square. After committing this deed of horror, he wrote the following letter to the representatives of the French republic.

"Toulon, December, 1793.

"Upon the field of glory, my feet inundated with the blood of traitors, I announce to you with a heart beating with joy, that your orders are executed, and France revenged. Neither *sex* nor *age* have been spared; those who escaped, or were only mutilated by our republican cannon, were dispatched by the swords of liberty and the bayonets of equality.

BRUTUS BONAPARTE.

"Health and admiration, *Citizen Sansculotte.*"

After the fall of Robespierre, with whom Bonaparte was a great favorite, he was imprisoned, but afterwards got his liberty, and remained concealed in Paris until the 4th of October, 1794, when he swept the streets with his artillery, covered the steps of the church of St. Rock with heaps of slaughtered bodies, and massacred, in the whole, about *eight thousand Frenchmen.* Thus, by bathing his sword in the blood of innocence, he secured to himself the favor of Barras, who appointed him to the command of the army of Italy; and, in the fullness of his heart, gave him his cast-off mistress for a wife!

From this time until his embarkation for Egypt, his campaigns were crowned with victories. Arriving at Alexandria, and pushing his enthusiastic army into the heart of the country, he became an object of terror, and a scourge to the inhabitants. His conduct here reflects no honor on his character, and the scene performed at Jaffa must stamp it with eternal infamy. Though hemmed in by Sir Sydney Smith, he found means secretly to escape, and left the flower of his army a prey to pestilence and want. On his return to France, with a name enrolled on the list of conquerors, and backed by a numerous and powerful soldiery, he had the address to remove the directory, and to procure for himself, under the title of chief consul, the supreme authority of the nation.

Possessed of so much power, it is not astonishing that a mind like his should aim at universal empire. With a deep and insidious policy, his minions have performed their work, and his swelling soul is now glutted with regal dignities and imperial pomp.—The splendor of courtly palaces, and the pageantry of eastern despots, vanish before the majesty of Bonaparte, and the grandeur of his establishment.—But amidst all his splendor, and all his greatness, is it possible that he can be happy? No, it cannot be. And he may now exclaim in the language of Shakespeare:

——Nay then, farewell!
I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness!
And from that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting. I shall fall,
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more.

August 17.

The captors of the ship Eugenia, of this port, have entered a plea, for the restoration of the ship and cargo, on the ground of the illegality of the *re*capture by American citizens.

We are informed, that Col. Barclay, the English Consul-General, has drawn up a representation of the business, and has forwarded it to Mr. Merry, the English Ambassador, now at Philadelphia.—This subject will now become a national question. A full and liberal discussion on the part of the two governments is expected. The right of British cruisers to block up, as it were, our sea-ports, will also no doubt be a subject of investigation.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope confirm the intelligence already announced, that a very severe proclamation against the English in that colony has been issued by the governor for an imputed breach of public faith in the seizure of the Mary, a prize. All the English are ordered to leave the Cape within two months, as well as they can, in neutral ships; and if those are not to be found, they must address themselves to the governor general, who is to provide them cartel ships at their own expence, to be sent to the Batavian republic, and then to be left at its disposition; so that, after paying freight home, they are not sure of getting to England. Security must also be given that the cartels do arrive in Holland. Those who dare to trespass beyond two months will be seized, and their property sequestrated. The Dutch colonists are recommended to break off all intercourse with their English customers and friends, and to settle their accounts without delay. *London paper.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

LATE FROM LISBON.

The Portuguese ship Felicida, capt. Silva, arrived this morning in 37 days from Lisbon.—Left there July 10, at which time, no expectations of *a War between Great-Britain and Spain* were prevailing; but a very general belief to the contrary existed. We think it proper to observe on this, however, that it does not destroy whatever portion of credit may have been attached to the war-letter from London, received by the Union; because, the declaration, if made at all on the part of G. Britain, must be one of the consequences of Mr. Pitt's resuming the administration, and therefore may not reached Portugal at the date of the above account. Upon the whole, however, we are strengthened in the opinion already given, relative to the report of war.

SHIP CORNELIA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bliss to a gentleman in this city, dated

"Ship Vigilant, at sea, July 1

"Ere you receive this, in all probability you will hear of the loss of the ship Cornelia, via. New-York.—This melancholy, and most singular circumstance took place in the following manner:—July 11, at 11 P. M. in lat. 46, long. 40, the ship under full sail, with a fair wind, going about 7 knots, she struck, on what I suppose to be a vessel bottom up, with such violence, that it was some time before she could recover herself: We immediately applied the pumps, and finding sufficient employ for them, we cleared away the fore peak, by throwing the staves overboard, and to our utter astonishment found the stem started and several of the hood-ends opened, so as to admit of several thickness of blanket.—It being now 4 o'clock, we discovered the grip carried away hanging by some of the lower bolts only, and after 5 hours very hard pumping, found 4 feet water in the hold.—All these circumstances comprised together rendered our situation at once hopeless and deplorable, and all our exertions to stop the leak of no effect.—We now employed some hands in preparing the boats, and in making every necessary arrangement as the last alternative for our preservation. At ten o'clock, the people after all their exertions at the pumps finding six feet water in the hold, they began to be disheartened, and low spirited.—But to our extreme joy and satisfaction, two ships were descried from the mast head, which gave us all new life and spirits: (the people being reanimated plyed the pumps with great alacrity) but they being a great distance to windward, and bound to the westward, it was 2 P. M. before they came up with us.—We then had 8 feet water in the hold.—They proved to be the South-Carolina, Capt. Steele, bound for New-York, and the Vigilant, bound for Portland. Capt. Steele, having a great number of passengers on board, we concluded to go on board the Vigilant, Capt. Prentiss—I feel myself much indebted to those gentlemen for their prompt and humane assistance, and also to Mr. Bailey, a gentleman passenger on board the South Carolina, who in a very handsome manner came on board, and made us a tender of part of his accommodations—Capt. Steele staid by us till 7 o'clock—By this time we had got most of our provisions and water on board the Vigilant, and when the South Carolina left us, the water was up even with the lower deck; we were employed till nine o'clock, in getting our baggage, stores, &c. out of the ship, and Capt. Prentess being willing to stay till morning in hopes of saving something of consequence, we all went on board the Vigilant, fourteen in number, and left the Cornelia, with her lower deck under water. Early the next morning the boats returned to the ship, and found her full of water—It now blowing fresh from the S. W. and the ship laying over very much, the boats were ordered to leave her. Therefore all our endeavours to save something from the general wreck, proved abortive. At half past 8 o'clock, A. M. I had the extreme mortification, to see her capsize, and carry away her masts—In that situation the Vigilant made sail and left her. Thus fell the good ship Cornelia, by an accident, which all human prudence could not foresee, nor human assistance prevent."

Capt. Bliss adds, that he hopes, in the course of a few days, to meet a vessel for England, in which he purposes to embark and accompany Messrs. Monro and Clifford, (passengers with him in the Cornelia) and when arrived intends chartering a vessel, and expects to be home in good time.

DISCONTENT IN LOUISIANA.

We some days ago laid before our readers an extract of a letter from New-Orleans, representing certain subjects which were to become the grounds of a remonstrance to Congress. Letters and papers of a subsequent date to that extract, confirm it in all its particulars, and furnish us with the proceedings on the subject. A second meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 8th July, at which J. Etienne Bore acted as President and Mr. Robelot, as secretary. The President, as chairman of the Committee previously appointed to draft the remonstrance, addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, inciting his hearers to unanimity, and perseverance in the measures they were pursuing.—Several resolutions were then adopted; one, authorising a committee to distribute the remonstrance throughout the country, and to obtain to it the names of all the inhabitants friendly to its object: another calling on the subscribers for a voluntary contribution to defray the expences of the deputies who were to bear the representation to Congress.

A ballot also took place for the most suitable characters for this mission; upon which it appeared, that M. Derbigny had 111 votes, M. Destrehar 103, and M. Saure 67, and were accordingly declared elected.

The committee of remonstrance again addressed the meeting:—

This address consisted principally of a sketch of the duties expected to be performed by the deputies. It begins by saying, "on the issue of their embassy depends principally the future destiny of our country:" and then observes, "not that we expect that your committee will be admitted into the august presence of Congress to plead the cause of their fellow citizens: for this we cannot pretend to hope. But in the particular circles where they will find members of the legislature, they will have to answer questions, to discuss their rights, and to prove that they are legitimate." Hence they infer the necessity of the deputies being men of talents, and possessing extensive political information.—They should also, it is observed, be men without affectation or presumption; "for," says the committee, "remember that they are to appear in the presence of the First Magistrate of America, an illustrious sage, a philosopher, a legislator, a distinguished statesman, who will judge agreeably to strict policy, and whose modesty would be wounded, and not flattered, by the appearance of shew or arrogance."

Such is the nature of the proceedings of Mr. Jefferson's newly adopted brethren. It does not appear that many of the Americans of New-Orleans either join in, or approbate them. As far as the publications go, the measure has originated, and is supported exclusively by Frenchman. What will be the issue of the remonstrance, cannot now be conjectured. This however must be evident to every man's senses, that unless Mr. Jefferson acts on this occasion, with more than his ordinary prudence and firmness, he will be precipitated into a labyrinth of difficulties, ruinous to himself, and injurious to the country.

Translated from the Louisiana Moniteur for this Gazette.

New-Orleans, July 7, 1804.

At the time when I proposed to render an account to the King, my master of the extraordinary libel inserted in the "*Telegraph.*" No. 55, and also of the manner in which I had refuted the misrepresentations contained in that publication, in order that the respect due to the Spanish government should not be injured by men who express themselves in such violent terms, I experience great satisfaction in being able to assure your Majesty, that if one or two inhabitants, clandestinely assembled, assuming the name of "*Friends to the Louisianians,*" have expressed their disaffection to the Spanish government, the most respectable part, and a vast majority of the inhabitants, of far different disposition, have shewn their gratitude by expressing the sentiments of their hearts, in a manner by no means equivocal; as will be seen by the following letter, which has been addressed to me, signed by a considerable number of inhabitants,* to evidence hereafter the gratitude with which they are penetrated, for the benefit they have experienced while under your Majesty's government.

(Signed) The MARQUIS DE CASA CALVO.

To the Marquis De Casa Calvo, Commissary of his Catholic Majesty, in Louisiana.

SIR,

There is no inhabitant of Louisiana, at least within our knowledge or acquaintance, who could have read without the most lively emotions, the extracts from the Royal Orders, which you caused to be inserted in the "Moniteur" of the 27th of the last month.

The last act of uncommon beneficence on the part of a government towards a people no longer governed by its laws, completes the numberless proofs which his Catholic Majesty has never ceased during the course of forty years to give us of his solicitude and tender affections towards us. At the same time, it will forever secure to his Catholic Majesty, the respect and gratitude of all his ancient and faithful subjects in Louisiana.

These sentiments, be persuaded, sir, are general, in the hearts of all honest men among us. Disregard then, and permit not his Catholic Majesty to be made acquainted with the vile imprecations which a few base and doubtless obscure individuals have dared to utter against his government, in the 55th number of the "Telegraph." The veil with which these wretches have carefully concealed themselves attests at once their turpitude and the shame which they themselves feel for their conduct. Observe also, the general indigation which they have excited, and you will be yourself convinced, and ready to assure his Majesty, that if Louisiana contains in its bosom a few perfidious and ungrateful beings, by far the greatest proportion of its inhabitants is composed of men, upright, sensible, grateful, and in a word, worthy, by their attachment to his august person, of the numerous benefits which they have received at his hands.

We are, with respect, Sir,
Your most humble, and most
Obedient servants.

[*Here follow the Signatures.*]

Certified conformable to the original,
MARQUIS DE CASA CALVO.

* *The remaining inhabitants would have followed the example, if time, and the distance of their residence had permitted.*

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Translated from the Dutch, for the Daily Advertiser.

HAGUE, June 13.

Whereas several captains of American vessels have lately at their departure from Rotterdam, kidnapped several children of both sexes, government has decreed on the 5th instant, viz. That the secretary of state, for foreign departments, be ordered, to make known to all consuls and commissaries of foreign powers near the republic, that in case they deliver passports in future to other persons than subjects or citizens of their sovereigns, they, or such consuls or commissaries, shall be deprived of their exequaturs. It is further made known that henceforth no passports given by any consuls or commissaries, shall be respected by commanding officers in sea ports, and frontiers without they are countersigned by governments of places where the consuls and commissaries reside.

FRANKFORD, June 10.

We are informed from the frontiers of Silesia, that at Neisse have been arrested, at the request of the French, General Lahorie and Citizen Fresnieres, both concerned in the late conspiracy at Paris—the first has been chief of the staff to Moreau, and the last his secretary.

PETERSBURG, May 25.

We have for the present nothing particular to mention, except the departure of our monarch for Berlin. His majesty arrived on the 10th instant at Narwa; the 20th at Wesenburg and Reval. His majesty is every where received with the greatest joy.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to recommend to the Court of Huftings for the said city, one fit and proper person to be appointed a Constable of the said city, in the room of LEIGHTON WOOD, who hath resigned.

By order of the Hall,
ANDREW STEVENSON, c. c. h.
sept 7

THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. CLARE beg leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that their BENEFIT is fixed for *THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, AUG 25,* on which occasion they hope for the patronage of a generous public—when will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY of

JANE SHORE.

Lord Hastings, Mr. Downie—Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Clark—Catesby, Mr. Saubere—Sir Richard Ratcliffe, Mr. Comer—Belmoure, Mr. Bailey—Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Poe—Bishop of Ely, Mr. Clare—Porter, Mr. Lynch—Servant, Mr. Martin—Dumont, Mr. Rutherford.

Alica, Miss Mellford—Jane Shore, Mrs. Bailey.

BETWEEN THE PLAY & ENTERTAINMENT,

An ALLEMANDE by Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Lynch, for that night only.

To which will be added, the serious PANTOMIME of

ROBINSON CRUSOE,
AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greatest SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horses—5 horses entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all start, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is supposed that the horses which are entered for these Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all losing horses, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who choose to start for this day's purse, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horses the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—also, horses that have not started for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to start a nag for this purse, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other satisfactory proof of horses ages, which start each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furnished for race horses at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the different days running.

RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.

Broad-Rock, August 23d, 1804.

THE subscriber, who is appointed Treasurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requests those subscribers who have not paid up their subscriptions for the last spring's purse, to be appointed in paying them up on the first day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall subscriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treasurer.*

August 23d, 1804.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1st of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepstake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the subscription closed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purse of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purse of the Proprietor of the Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horses, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, August 13, 1804.

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Speirs, John Bowman & Company, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants.
In Chancery.

On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is Ordered, That one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle, all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Christopher McConnico in this cause, stating such matters specially that either party may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

law6w

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in the upper end of Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 7th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay, *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Js. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804.

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & —— ——, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804.

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, *Plaintiffs,* } *In*

AGAINST

John & George Scott, and George Watt, *Defendants.* } *Chancery.*

THE defendants John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *Ieis ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Drewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Ogilby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Aiken, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

—— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Pit.

AND

Walters Dunn, Deft.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.